

An Inadvisable Place of Deposit

By GEORGETTE MALLORY

I am a woman and a librarian. There are stories in the printed lines of the books I handle, and there are often stories between the leaves. What I mean is this: First, persons are prone when laying down a book they have been reading to use anything that comes handy between the pages for a bookmark, and, second, persons desiring to put away something temporarily are liable to slip it between the leaves of a book. There are many other reasons why things get into books, but these are the principal ones.

One morning when I went to the library to open it for the day I found a young girl waiting for me. She looked very anxious. As soon as I had unlocked the door and we were inside she asked eagerly if "Bleak House" was in the library.

I replied that I would find out for her, and, going to the shelf where it was kept, I looked. The book was there, and I gave it to the girl. Without a word she shook it, holding it open, evidently that anything between the leaves might drop on the floor. Nothing came from it, and after running the leaves rapidly between her thumb and fingers she sank into a chair and covered her face with her hands.

"What's the matter?" I asked. "We all like to have some one to help us bear our troubles, and the poor girl poured hers out to me without restraint. Hearing that her lover had left her, she had written him a very strong letter—such a one as she should not have written in any event—and had delayed sending it till she should have cooled off. Her brother had been reading "Bleak House," and the book lay open on a table. Called away suddenly, she had put this letter, sealed, stamped and addressed, in the open place and closed the book, intending to return for it. Learning that the story she had heard about her lover's unfaithfulness was untrue, she intended to destroy her letter, but in her happy relief had forgotten it for several days. When she remembered it her brother, who had already finished reading the book, had returned it to the library. She asked me if "Bleak House" had been since taken out. I looked at the date stamped on the paper used for the purpose pasted in the book cover and informed her that the book had been out a few days.

"Have you heard from your lover lately?" I asked. "No," she replied bitterly, "and I never expect to hear from him again. He will ignore me from now on."

"You can write him that you wrote the letter under a mistake."

"That will do no good. It is having written such a letter at all that has done the mischief. He is a very self-contained person and has always feared that I am too fiery to suit him."

At this juncture some girls on their way to school came in to return books, and I was obliged to leave the poor girl, who departed looking the picture of despair. I inwardly determined to try to follow up "Bleak House" and see where it had been, with a view to getting some definite information as to what had become of the missing letter. But the book after its return by the girl's brother had been given out by one of the other girls employed in the library, and, though she remembered having done so, she could not tell to whom she had given it. Another girl had taken it when it was returned.

Miss Wainwright, the girl who had written the letter, came into the library every day for a week and asked if any one had left the letter at the library, but as I continually disappointed her she finally gave the matter up. She told me that she had not heard a word from her lover, and she had concluded that he had dropped her.

A month passed, and Miss Wainwright came into the library one day looking so thin and pale that I believed she was going into a decline. Wanting to end her suspense, I urged her to write to her lover and have the matter over with. She shook her head. During our conversation I got her to give me his name and address without her suspecting I was inquiring for it especially, and I made up my mind to write this gentleman stating that a letter had been misdirected to him and ask him if he had received such a letter.

As soon as I got time I wrote the letter and put it aside—not in a book—till I should leave the library in the evening, when I proposed to mail it.

Just before I left one of the girls came to me with the missing letter. She had gone to the place where Dickens' works were kept and, taking out a book from the lowest shelf, saw something white on the floor behind it. Taking it out, she found that it was an unmailed letter. It had doubtless dropped out of "Bleak House" after the book's return to the library by Miss Wainwright's brother.

I called up Miss Wainwright and asked her if she could come over to the library. She joined me there, and I handed her the letter.

It would be impossible to describe her expression of relief.

She at once wrote her lover to know why he had been silent so long, and he replied that since she had not replied to his last letter he had concluded she had grown tired of him.

I don't know a more dangerous place to leave any article than in a book. Books circulate, and no one can ever tell what is to become of any particular volume.

Fraternizing Not General.

London, June 4.—The fraternizing between Russian soldiers and troops of the central powers along the eastern front was by no means so general as alleged, declared A. F. Karenaky, the Russian minister of war and marine, in a speech delivered at Kiev in which he told of his recent visit to the battle front.

GERMAN PLOT IN VENEZUELA

The Island of Margarita Is Wanted by Them for U-Boats

SEA BASE IS SOUGHT BY BERLIN

Washington Hears of Work of German Agents in the Caribbean

Washington, June 4.—Reports have reached the government at Washington from a source described as reliable that Germany is attempting to get control of the island of Margarita, off the coast of Venezuela, for use as a submarine base. The state department has forwarded the information received to Venezuela for the consideration of Venezuelan officials.

The exact nature of the advice is withheld, but officials permitted it to become known Saturday that the report had caused some concern at Washington. They indicated that they had positive confirmation of overtures designed to secure control of the island, but that they were uncertain whether the effort had met with any degree of success.

Officials in Washington do not believe that the government of Venezuela would be a party to any such alienation of territory, even though temporary. Venezuela is one of the South American governments that have joined in protesting against submarine warfare as conducted by Germany, although her technical position remains one of neutrality. The American government has known for weeks, however, that German influences have been actively at work in Venezuela and that indirect if not direct means have been used by German agents to secure popular and official sympathy.

It is suggested at Washington that Venezuela's accession to the German overtures in the case of Margarita is rendered very unlikely by the fact that Venezuelan officials could not fail to realize the seriousness of passage of the island to the control of an enemy of the United States. It is pointed out that the cession, even though temporary, would be a clear violation of the Monroe doctrine and would undoubtedly call for energetic and prompt opposition by this government.

Margarita is off the northern coast of Venezuela, near the southeastern corner of the Caribbean sea and within striking distance of the Panama canal. It is about 300 miles from Guayra and 1,000 from Colon. Its adjacent waters, including the Gulf of Cariaco, would make it admirably adapted as a naval base.

BRAZIL SEIZES GERMAN SHIPS

President Braz Signs Decree—Forty-Six Vessels Laid Up in Brazilian Ports.

Rio Janeiro, June 4.—President Braz of Brazil signed a decree providing for the utilization by Brazil of the German ships in Brazilian ports, says a dispatch. The taking over of the German ships was being put into effect Saturday, the crews being interned on Fleury island. Brazilian crews have gone aboard the German vessels.

President Braz Saturday gave a special audience to the American ambassador, Edwin V. Morgan.

Forty-six German merchant ships were laid up in Brazilian ports early in the war. The vessels aggregate 240,779 tons, of which the largest is the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher of 12,350 tons. Thirty-three of the vessels are of more than 4,000 tons each.

"IT'S THE BUBBLES IN THE FLAKES THAT DISTINGUISH POST TOASTIES"
—Bobby

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING ECZEMA

On Ankle. Was Like Water Blisters. Became a Sore Eruption. Terribly Inflamed and Swollen. Could not Bear to Have Bedclothes Touch It.

"I had eczema on my ankle for about six months. It was like water blisters, and began itching so that I could not stand it and I scratched until it became a sore eruption. My ankle was terribly inflamed and swollen and I could not bear to have the bedclothes touch it."

"Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and when I had used them about four weeks my ankle was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Clara Hill, Box 35, East Burke, Vt., Sept. 30, 1916.

Delicate, sensitive skins with tendency to pimples, redness or roughness should not be irritated by impure, strongly medicated soaps. Why not use on the face, and for every-day toilet purposes, Cuticura, a pure, gentle soap, touching the first signs of pimples or irritation with Cuticura Ointment.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail, address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. K, Boston." Sold everywhere.

STAY IN SCHOOL

Is the Plea Made By U. S. Commissioner of Education.

An urgent appeal to pupils to remain in high school next fall as a patriotic duty has been issued by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education. Dr. Claxton points out that there are in the high schools of the United States this year more than one and one-half millions of boys and girls, and somewhat more than 200,000 of them will graduate this month and next. In an ordinary year 90,000 or more of these would next fall enter college, normal school or technical school to be prepared for such service to society, state and nation as can be rendered only by those who have received education beyond that which the high schools can give. He says, "Many college presidents and others fear that on account of our entrance into the war few boys and girls will enter college next fall and that the total college attendance will be very small. The number ought, however, to be much larger than usual."

"The more mature young men are, the more serviceable they are in the army. The selective draft will take only those between 21 and 30. In the total of 60,000 people of productive age in the United States the 350,000 students in colleges and normal schools and technical and vocational schools of the high grade constitute only about one-half of 1 per cent. More than half of these live in cities and cannot be employed in agricultural production except as a few of them may find work on the farms during the summer. Their going to college will not lower the productive capacity of the country as a whole in any appreciable degree. The colleges, normal schools and technical schools will all be open with undiminished income from public funds and endowments and the expense of their maintenance will continue. It is quite probable that many of the older students will not return next fall and the higher classes will be smaller than usual. The graduates from the high schools should see to it that the lower classes more than make up for this deficiency."

"This appeal is made on the basis of patriotic duty. If the war should be long the country will need all the trained men and women it can get—many more than it now has. There will be men in abundance to fight in the trenches but there will be a dearth of officers, engineers and men of scientific knowledge and skill in all the industries, in transportation and in many other places where skill and daring are just as necessary for success as in the trenches. The first call of the allies is for 12,000 engineers and skilled men to repair the railroads of France and England; and other thousands will be needed later. Russia will probably want thousands of men to repair and build her railroads. The increase in transportation and the tax on our own roads will call for large numbers of men of the same kind. New industrial plants, shipyards and our armies abroad will call for highly trained men beyond all possible supply unless our colleges and technical schools remain open and increase their attendance and output."

"When the war is over there will be made upon us such demands for men and women of knowledge and training as have never before come to any country. There will be equal need for a much higher average of general intelligence for citizenship than has been necessary until now. The world will have to be rebuilt and American college men and women must assume a large part of the task. In all international affairs we must play a more important part than we have in the past. For years we must feed our own industrial population and a large part of the population of western and central Europe. We must readjust our industrial and social and civic life and institutions. We must extend our foreign commerce. We must increase our production to pay our large war debts and to carry on all the enterprises for the general welfare which have been begun but many of which will be retarded as the war continues. China and Russia with their new democracies and their new developments which will come as a result will need and ask for help in many ways. England, France, Italy and the central powers will all be going through a process of reconstruction and we should be ready to give them generously every possible help. Their colleges and universities are now almost empty. Their older students, their recent graduates and their younger professors are fighting and dying in the trenches or are already dead; as are many of their older scientific and literary men, artists and others whose work is necessary for the enlargement of the cultural and spiritual life and for all that makes for higher civilization. For many years after the war is over some of these countries will be unable to support their colleges and universities as they have supported them in the past. America must come to the rescue. We must be ready to assume all the responsibilities and perform thoroughly and well all the duties that will come to us in the new and more closely related world which will rise out of the ruins of the old world which is now passing away in the destruction of the war. To what extent and how well we may be able to do this will depend upon you, young men and women who are this year graduating from our high schools and upon those who will follow in the next few years to a larger degree than upon any other like number of people."

RIZOV ADMITS LETTER.

But Says He Did Not Propose Separate Peace to Gorky.

London, June 4.—M. Rizov, Bulgarian minister to Berlin, asserts that the letter he wrote to Maxim Gorky, which the latter made public, was purely a private communication, expressing his personal views and did not contain a proposal for a separate peace, says a dispatch from Berlin. The letter was published in Gorky's Petrograd newspaper.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Peace hath her health problems no less than war?

Constant vigilance is the price of freedom from flies?

The physical vigor of its citizens is the nation's greatest asset?

Idleness is the thief of health?

Infected towels spread eye diseases?

Half the blindness in the world could have been prevented by prompt and proper care?

GERMANS ARE DISTURBED

The Failure of Ruthlessness Causes Growing Dissatisfaction with Berlin

AT TREND WAR IS TAKING

U-Boats Are a Disappointment and All Is Not Well at Home

Copenhagen, June 4.—Private advices from Germany reaching Copenhagen tell of growing dissatisfaction among the people at large with the political results of the ruthless submarine campaign and the absence of any indications that it has brought the desired peace appreciably nearer. During their long campaign the advocates of this measure made very definite promises of immediate results. "Two or three months" was the phrase used everywhere in street and newspaper arguments in regard to the time it would take to bring England to her knees.

Even though the official propaganda has since declared the government bound itself to no particular time to produce results, the prediction that they would be obtained in two or three months has remained in the minds of the people. Grumblings are now heard that, although four months have passed, England shows no signs of weakening, but, on the contrary, seems determined to prosecute the war more bitterly than ever.

Statements that France has been "bled white," and will be forced to retire from the war have been made so often that they no longer attract the slightest credence. The entry of the United States and Brazil into the war and the rupture of relations between Germany and the bulk of the neutral world outside of Eu-

rope is now taken seriously and regarded with gloom.

Questions recently have been asked the correspondent by Germans at Copenhagen, not in official positions, who are disgruntled over the results of the submarine campaign up to the present time, as to what would be the effect in the United States if the submarine warfare were now abandoned. The government, however, shows no signs of weakening and is now engaged in a vigorous publicity campaign to bolster up the waning confidence at home and quiet the complaints of neutrals.

It is a matter of knowledge to the correspondent that at least one member of the German government refused to commit himself to any definite time limit for bringing Great Britain into a frame of mind to discuss peace. In the correspondent's last informal conversation with Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, head of the foreign office, a few hours before news of the rupture of relations with the United States was received in Berlin, the minister, who was on tenterhooks to know what the United States would do, declared impulsively: "If the United States will only keep hands off and let us alone, two or three months will be enough."

Then, noticing the correspondent pick up his ears at this foreign office use of the stock phrase of the ruthlessness advocates, he quickly amended his estimate. "Say six months," he said, and then reading a further note query in the correspondent's eyes said: "Well, let us not fix any definite time."

Dr. Zimmermann then went on with the argument that England and the entente would quickly be made amenable to the peace idea if the United States would only refrain from breaking relations or declaring war in consequence of the proclamation of the unrestricted submarine campaign.

German naval writers for some time have been preparing their readers for a possible falling off in the monthly figures of tonnage destroyed by submarines. Many of them furnish the advance explanation that this, if it happens, will be due largely to the absence of vessels to be torpedoed or, in some instances, to the results of British methods. No mention of any increase in losses of submarines is made.

To Be Effective,

insurance should be taken, not talked about. Insure now and here. National Life Ins. Co. of Vt. (Mutual), S. S. Ballard, general agent, Rialto block, Montpelier, Vt.

Topics of the Home and Household.

A funnel makes a handy egg separator. Break the egg into it, and the white will slip through, leaving the yolk unbroken.

As the weather gets warmer the housewife should use more fish and salads for the main dishes of her dinner and cut out the meats.

If the new tinware is rubbed over with fresh lard, then thoroughly heated in the oven before it is used, it will be less liable to rust.

If potatoes are kept in a place where the light strikes they will turn green. If they must be in a light place cover them with newspapers.

Save all the tissue paper that comes into the house. It is excellent for drying and polishing lamp chimneys and mirrors when they are washed.

If you are leaving home for a few days and have plants that should be watered. Instead of moving them into your neighbor's house, for her to worry over, place a pail of water near your plants, then remove each pot to a large enough pan or crock to hold it, and put several inches of water in the bottom, then place the plant in it. It is better to elevate the plant on something, so that the bottom does not set down too far. In this manner your plants will be well kept for three or four days.

Delicate Honey Flavorings.

Honey is a sweet whose cooking value is considered too little, says the Irish World. It is usually looked upon as merely a variety of syrup, to be used upon cakes or waffles, when really its flavoring is delicately perceptible in any dish which requires sweetening. In addition, it is more likely to be pure when we purchase it than molasses.

A cupful of honey added to beans prepared for baking gives them a finer flavor than the heavier molasses.

Honeyed Sweet Potatoes—Boiled sweet potatoes, cut in thick slices and dipped in honey have a delightful flavor. Sprin-

kles the dripping sweets with pepper and salt and place in the oven on a well buttered baking dish until browned.

Place bananas in a buttered baking dish, split and put butter, pepper and salt in the openings. Turn a cupful of honey over them, cover for 10 minutes to steam through and then allow them to brown.

Eggs Poached in Honey—Place sufficient honey in a small saucepan to cover as many eggs as are required and when it is thoroughly hot the eggs are slipped into it. As soon as they set, remove them to well buttered slices of toast, dusting the top with pepper, salt and a little grated cheese. Let the honey cool and strain it into a jar, for it may be used again if it has not been allowed to burn.

Honey Mousse—Beat the yolks of four eggs and stir in gradually a cupful of strained clover honey. Beat slowly until thick, stirring constantly; remove from the fire and when cool add the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs and a pint of whipped cream. Blend all together and pack in a freezer. Freeze without stirring until it is stiffened to the proper consistency.

Baked Apples with Honey—Wash and core six tart apples, put a lump of butter in each and pour over them a cupful of honey. Bake until the apples are tender and serve hot or cold.

Pineapple Pudding—Dice one pineapple and place in a saucepan with one cup of strained clover honey; simmer until tender; have ready a well buttered baking dish with a layer of stale macaroons broken in small pieces at the bottom; then alternate layers of pineapple and macaroons until the dish is full, add a grating of nutmeg and a gill of cream. Boil down the syrup that remains until it is quite thick and pour into the pudding. Sprinkle macaroon crumbs over the top and bake half an hour in the oven. Serve with whipped cream.

Dorothy Dexter.

OJINAGA RETAKEN.

Carranza Troops Recapture Town Without a Fight.

San Antonio, Tex., June 4.—Carranza troops recaptured Ojinaga Friday afternoon without a fight with the headless, who had taken the town earlier in the week. A message to this effect was received at San Antonio Saturday by Gen. James Parker, commander of the southern department. No further particulars were given.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY

ADAMS PEPSIN GUM

FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Original Chicle Gum

ADAMS PEPSIN GUM

THE BIG BUSINESS-MAN'S GUM

The high salaried secretary of the big business man knows how important it is to keep her high-strung employer well supplied with Adams Pepsin, the Original Chicle Gum. So she keeps it where he can get it at once without having to ask. It soothes his mind, and helps him to clear away mountains of work.

Cooling Peppermint Flavor